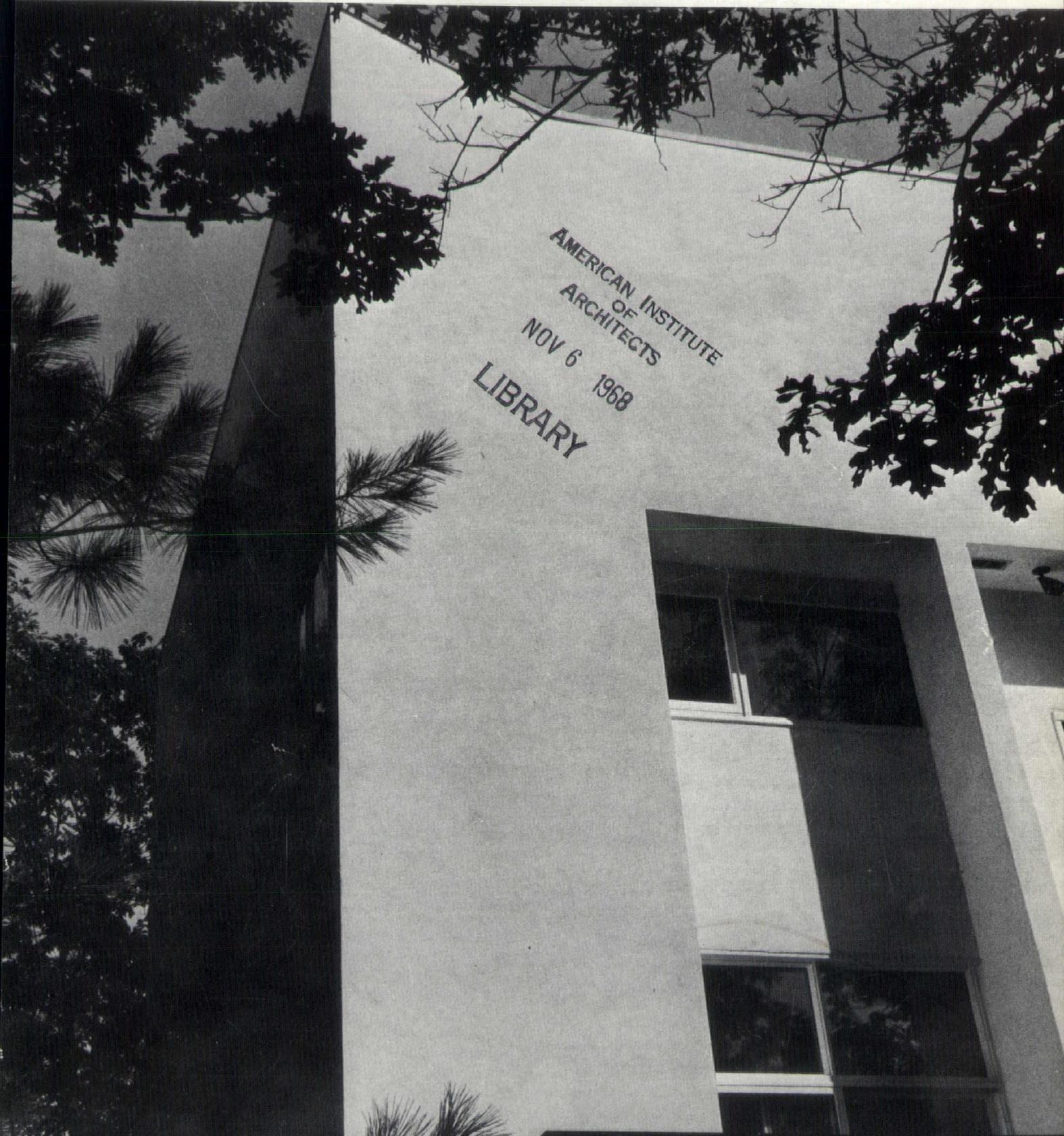


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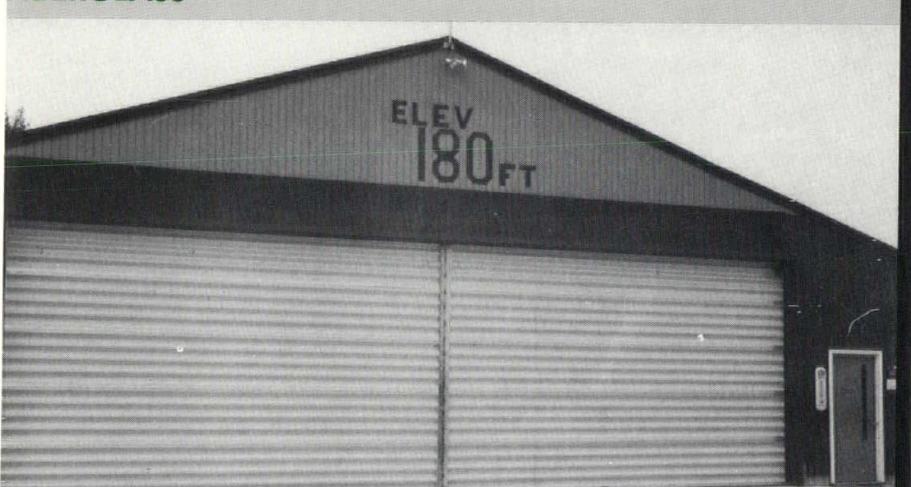
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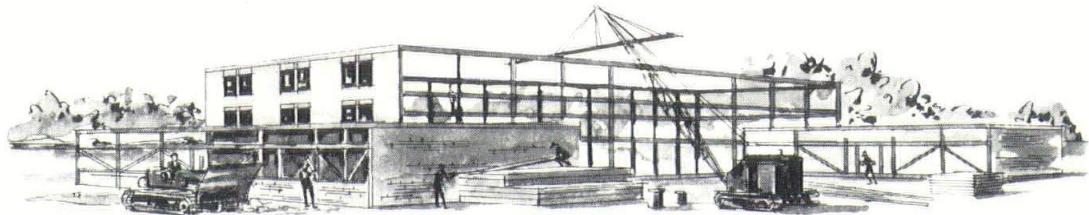
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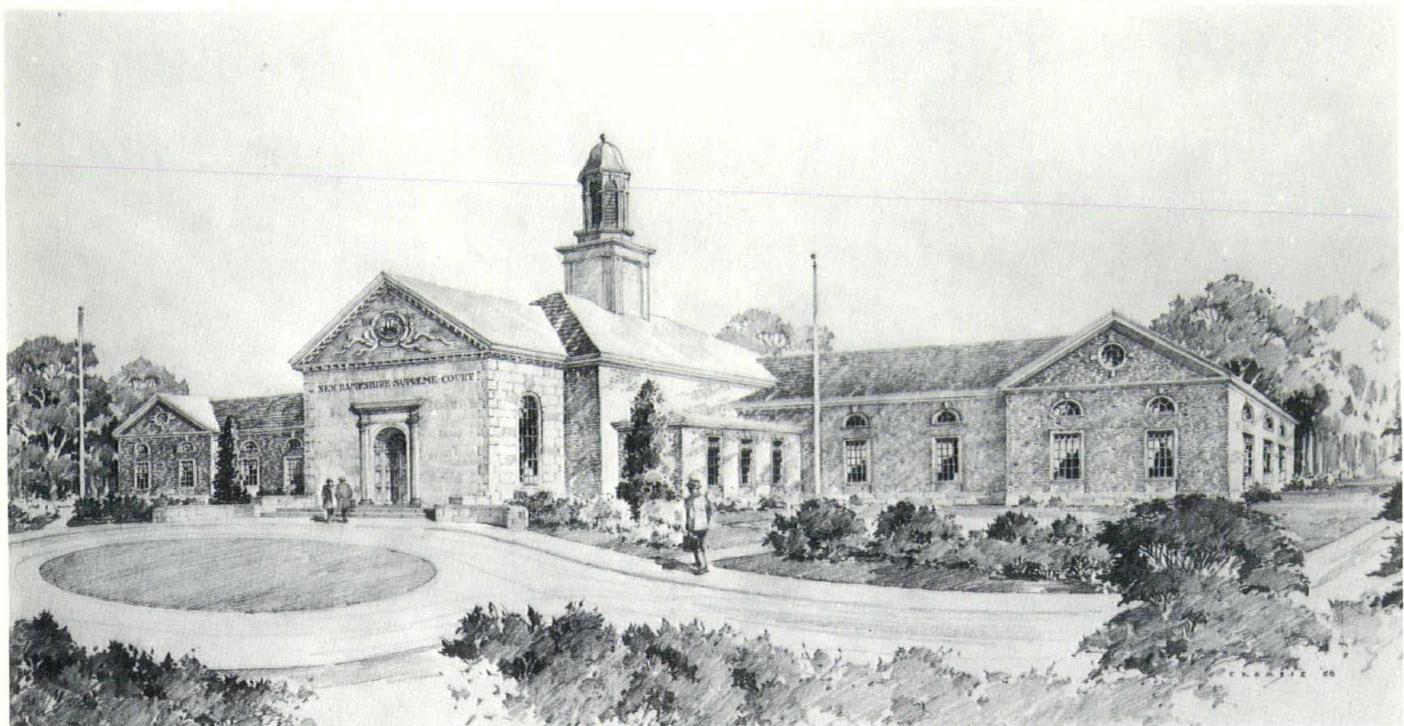
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An Editorial

by John A. Carter, AIA



Artist's sketch of the State Supreme Court Building soon to be under construction.

Author John Gunther once described Concord, N.H., as the nation's ugliest capital city, a distinction attributed largely to the contrasting and clashing architecture of both state and city buildings, including the Federal Court House (Victorian); State Capitol (Classic); State House Annex (Modern Classic); State Library (Greek Revival); Historical Society (Victorian); City Library (Modern) and City Hall (Georgian). Furthermore, none of these buildings could boast exterior spaces of sufficient interest to temper or justify the architectural hodge-podge, which is about to be compounded by construction of a new \$1.2 million State Supreme Court Building.

As representatives of the majority of New Hampshire architects, members of the editorial staff of the *Granite State Architect* feel an obligation to the profession and to the people of the state generally to spell out our opposition to a design we consider inappropriate for the most important public building to be commissioned in this state in this generation:

1. New Hampshire schools and universities are among the best in the nation and many of our space-age industries are producing components for use in highly sophisticated rocket and satellite systems. Even our courts have labored hard and long to forge with courage and conscience legal guidelines more suitable to contemporary life. We believe our judicial system should be housed in a building reflecting this progressive attitude and that its design should speak out boldly of Today's Truths and Tomorrow's Promise, whereas the proposed structure would whisper meekly of half-remembered styles and techniques put aside a long time ago by our wise ancestors.

2. There are several outstanding architects in New Hampshire and we were disappointed that one of them was not selected, but we would not object to a design simply because it was submitted by an out-of-state firm. However, we would have preferred a firm of national prominence, well-known for imaginative public buildings, rather than that of Royal Barry Wills Associates,

which has achieved considerable fame especially among laymen, mainly as house architects.

3. A design reminiscent of another era might have been rationalized if the site had been in downtown Concord. People would have claimed that it was in harmony with its surroundings (the standard argument among those who favor pseudo colonial design). But the site is not in the middle of Concord. It is on the east side of the city adjacent to the modern, pre-cast concrete State Office Building. The "contemporary" and the "Georgian Colonial" structures will be unrelated spatially and in their compositional elements.

We realize that those of us who oppose the project will not be able to change the minds of its proponents. In all probability the architect was directed to produce a structure of this type. Still, despite the embarrassment of starting again, we would like to suggest that this plan be scrapped and that the architect be encouraged to design a building more in keeping with its

(Continued on page 28)



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OCTOBER 1968

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Notes and Comments	6
Loon Lodge	8
The Tuttle House	12
Oakwood Development	16
Building Costs Going Up	22
Index to Advertisers	32

Cover: The Tuttle house, Nashua, designed by Ralph E. Harris.

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Notes And Comments

Profit Planning Manual

"Plan or perish" is the unequivocal view of Dr. Charles J. Marsh and Alf E. Werolin, of Case & Co., Inc., San Francisco, management consultants who prepared a new handbook, "Profit in Architectural Practice," for The American Institute of Architects. The importance of

the subject and the need for planning ahead for a profitable practice became evident during the preparation of AIA's "Economics of Architectural Practice," published in January, 1968.

The new manual presents practical "how-to" procedures and will become a chapter in The Institute's expanding "Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice." When the manual was unveiled at AIA's Convention this summer, Dr. Marsh said, "It's a rare principal who plans for his business the way he plans

for his projects."

Werolin noted that many architects are wedded to a fee schedule and are reluctant to deviate because they know of no reliable index on which to base fees. The profit planning book lists eight. "Regard your profit planning as dynamic and deliberate," Werolin advised. "Each decision won't be an independent one if you use it all year round. Profit planning isn't going to make the decisions for you, but it's going to make the consequences clear."

The method suggested by the Case consultants involves a relatively simple charting of all estimated expenses and desired profit, checking actual fiscal experiences periodically — usually every month — against the projection, and making adjustments where figures move far out of line.

Copies of the 83-page manual are available from the Documents Division, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Price is \$2 — members; \$5 — non-members.

"A Statement of Professional Services" Prepared by AIA

"The relationship and responsibilities that generally are recognized and that customarily exist between an architect and his client" are set forth in **A STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES** which has just been published by The American Institute of Architects.

Stating that "The Architect is prepared to serve the public by playing an essential part in all stages of creating and constructing our physical environment," and that "He can be of great assistance . . . in each of the three stages involved in every building project: Decision, Design, and Delivery," the 16-page booklet was prepared for the basic purpose of briefly explaining the current AIA Owner/Architect Agreements (AIA Documents B131, B231, and B331) and the services which those agreements normally include.

The Institute is studying the expansion of its present Standard Forms of Agreements and the development of other variations to encompass the complete range of serv-

(Continued on page 27)

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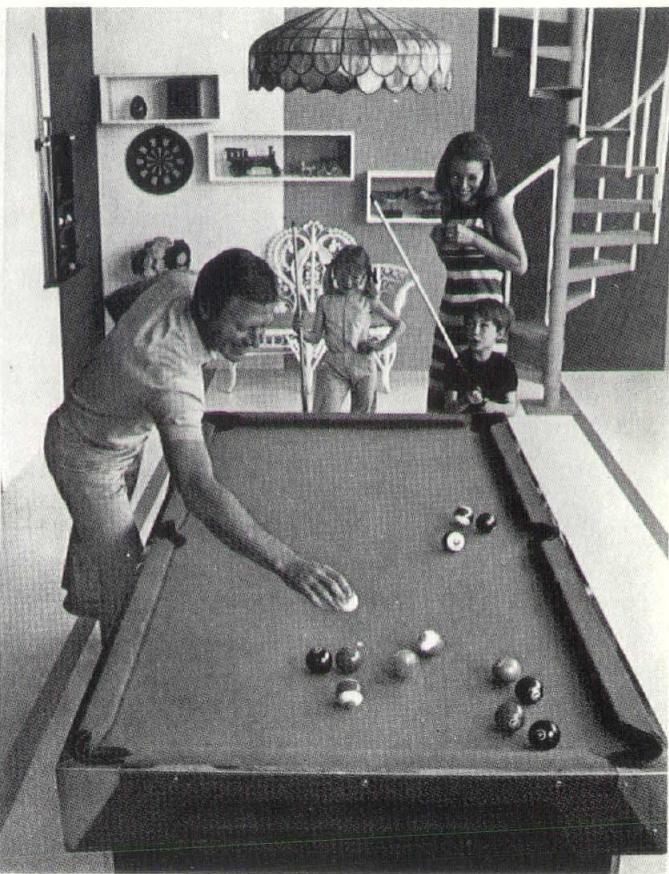
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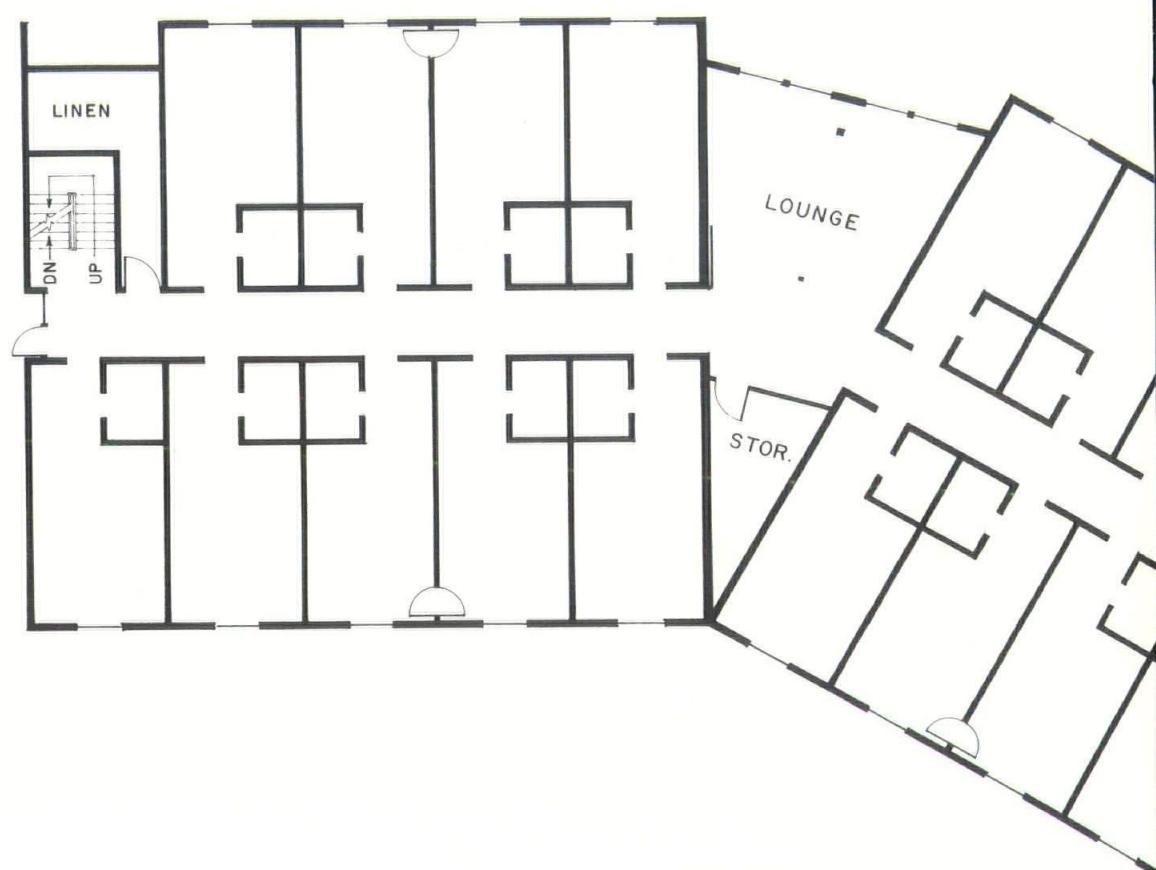
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Loon Lodge

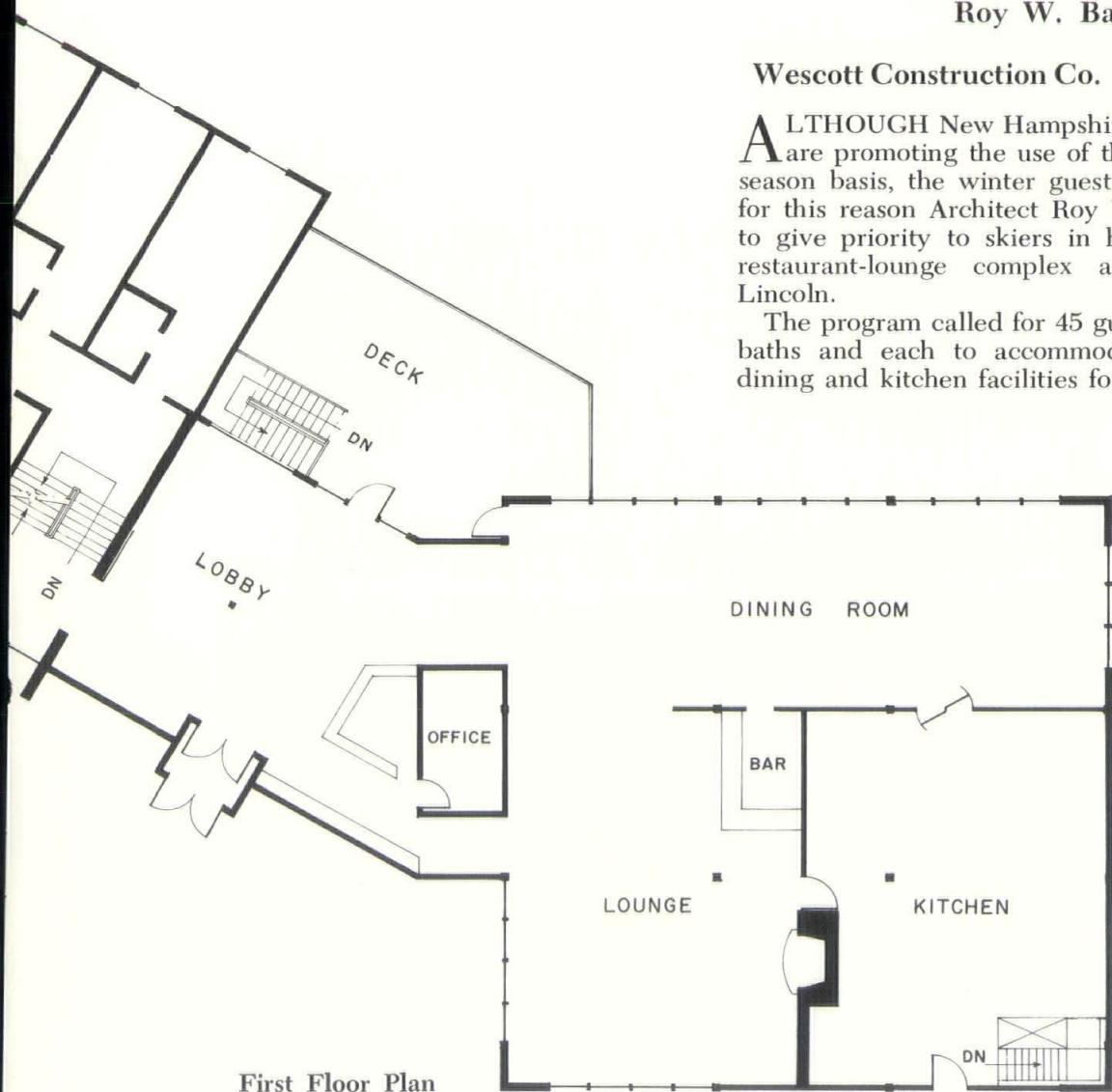
Lincoln, N. H.

Roy W. Banwell, Jr. Architect

Wescott Construction Co. General Contractor

ALTHOUGH New Hampshire ski areas increasingly are promoting the use of their facilities on a four-season basis, the winter guest holds prominence and for this reason Architect Roy W. Banwell, Jr., sought to give priority to skiers in his design for a motel-restaurant-lounge complex at Loon Mountain in Lincoln.

The program called for 45 guest rooms, with private baths and each to accommodate two double beds; dining and kitchen facilities for 100; a lounge for 100;



First Floor Plan



Large restaurant windows permit views to the ski slopes.

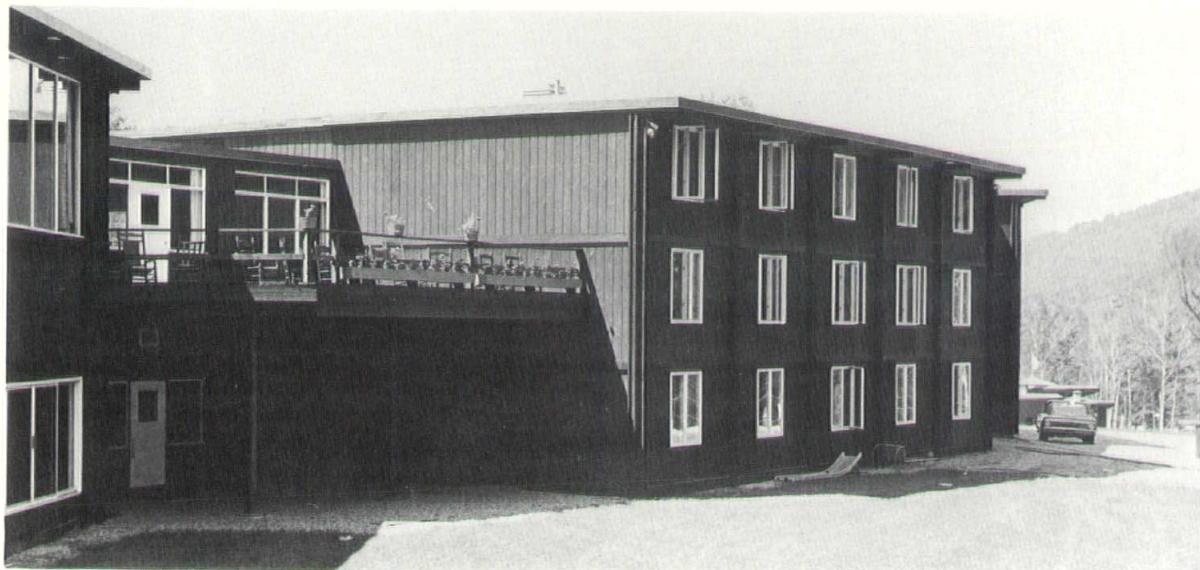
The new complex relates, visually and in proximity, to the ski area's Valley building.



adequate office and lobby space, plus a playroom for summer and winter activities.

Architect Banwell situated the complex on a sloping site using to advantage views of the ski slopes to the south and a dramatic panorama of mountains and the East Branch of the Pemigewasset River to the north. The complex is adjacent to and slightly above the ski terminals and the Valley building.

The design solution utilizes three sections with individual roof forms connected by flat segments. The two portions with guest rooms have three floors with the lower level facing the river, while the third element has a restaurant-lounge on the main floor and a playroom on the lower. It was decided to give a circulation priority to the skier and to develop a room arrangement with a central corridor rather than a typical motel car-unit relationship. The skier may park his car for the duration of



From the rear of the motel, guests may look out over the high peaks of the Franconia Range.

the stay and ski to and from the lodge and the slopes.

Heavy timber construction was used with exterior siding stained to match the Valley building. Exposed wood beams and wood deck ceilings are used for all interiors. Sheetrock covers guest room walls with wood siding in the lounge and dining room. Floors are carpeted. Wood casement windows with Thermopane glass are used throughout the complex. All public areas are heated by oil-fired hot water systems. Electric heat was used in guest rooms.

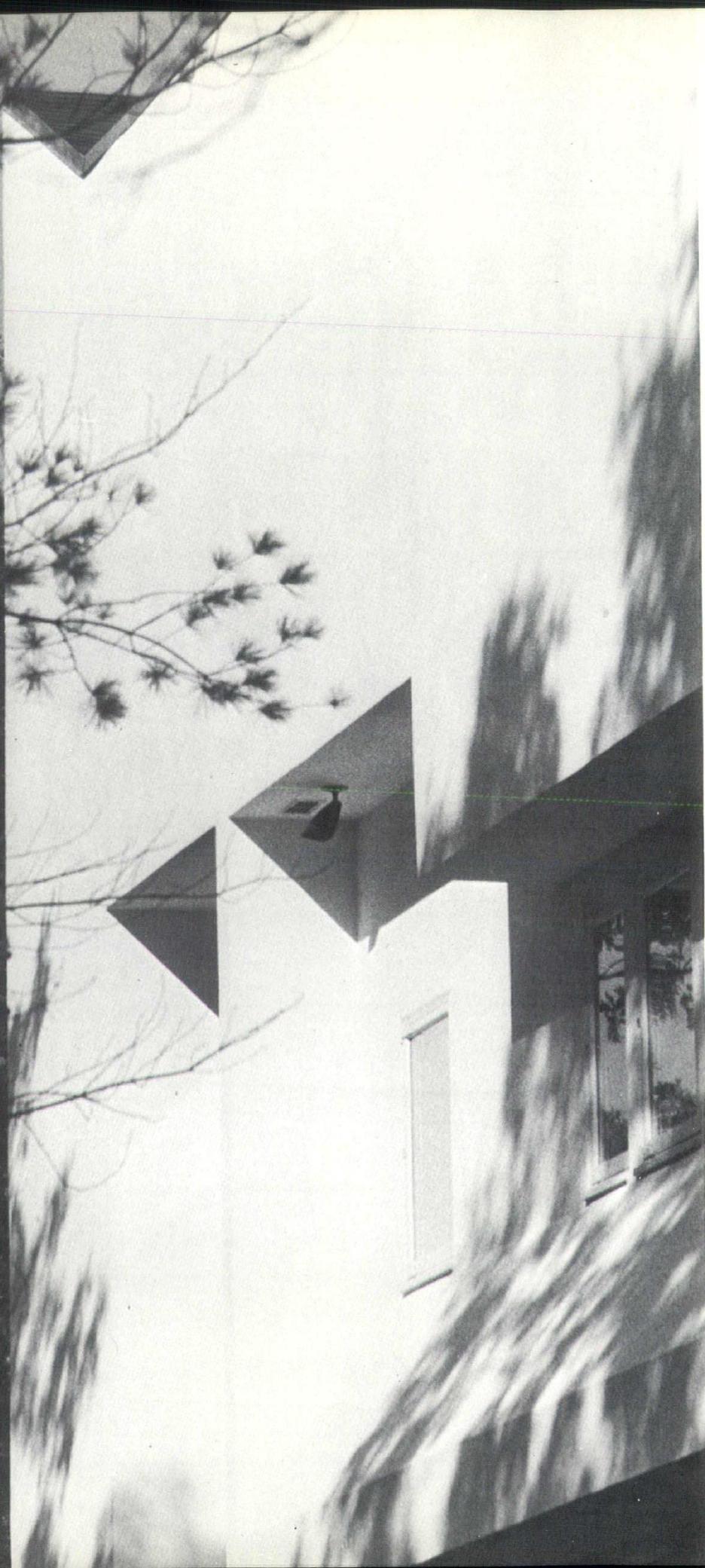
Construction began in July 1967 and was completed by December 1967, in time for winter season occupancy. In order to meet this schedule, exterior walls for the motel units were pre-assembled at the Prescott Lumber Company, facilitating greater fabrication speed at the site. A swimming pool, built in Spring 1968, is being enclosed as an integral part of the structure for year round use.

Loon Lodge is now a separate but supplementary facility that enlarges the scope of provisions for skiers and other guests during all seasons at Loon Mountain.

Natural finish building materials create comfortable lounge atmosphere.



Th



e Tuttle House

Nashua, N. H.

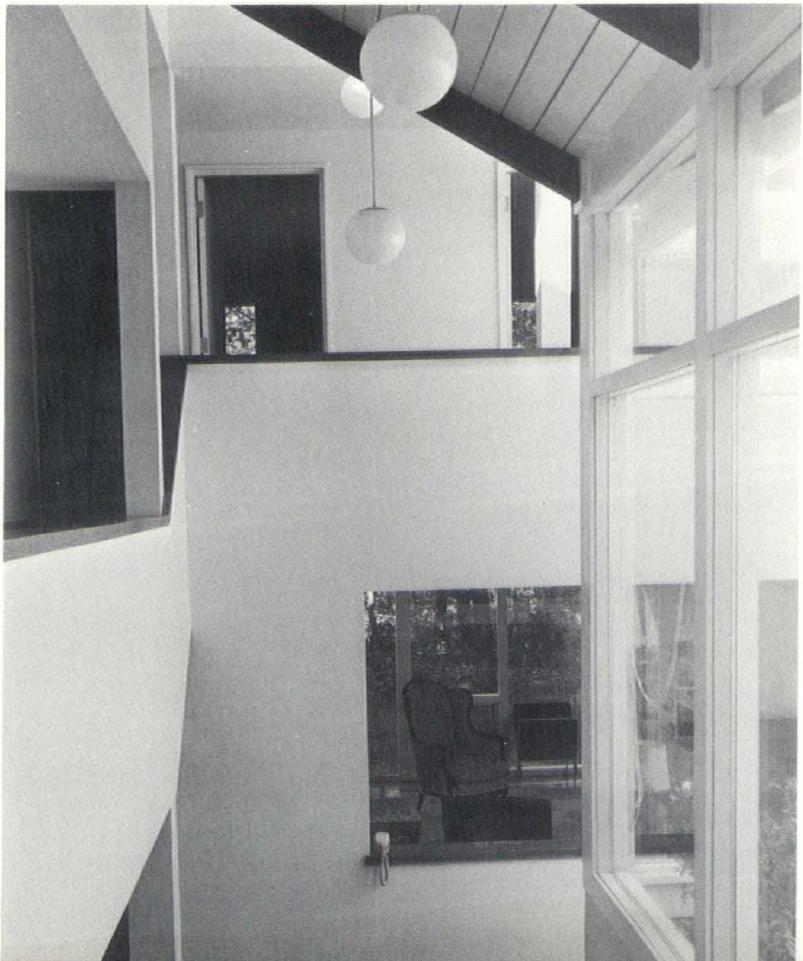
Ralph Everett Harris Architect

Viking Construction Co. General Contractor

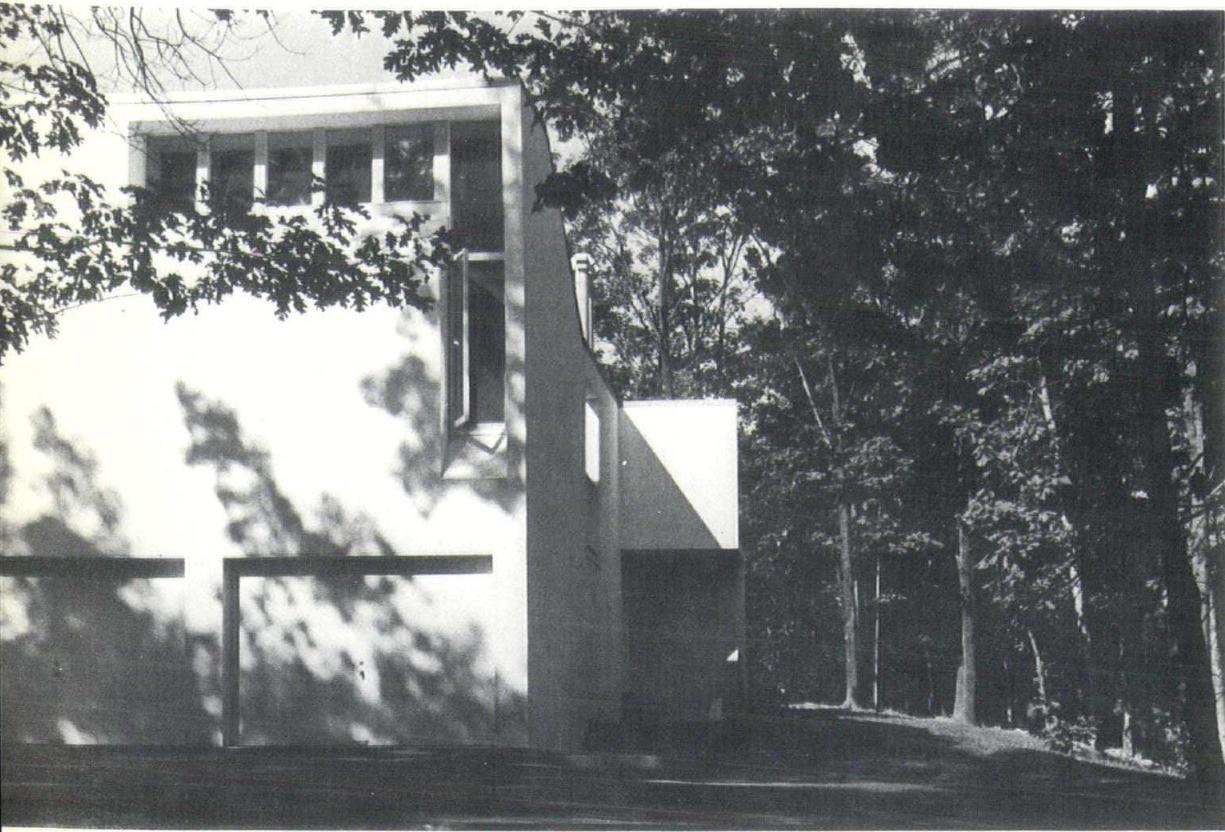
A private second floor courtyard serving the master bedroom is the dominant architectural theme of the white stucco, wood frame house designed by Ralph E. Harris, AIA, for Dr. and Mrs. Everett Tuttle of Nashua.

Although the terrace itself is of relatively modest size (approximately 20 by 14½ feet), its function far outweighs its dimensions. Virtually surrounded on three sides by glass, natural light is introduced into interior areas through high clerestory wall sections at right angles to one another at one end of the courtyard.

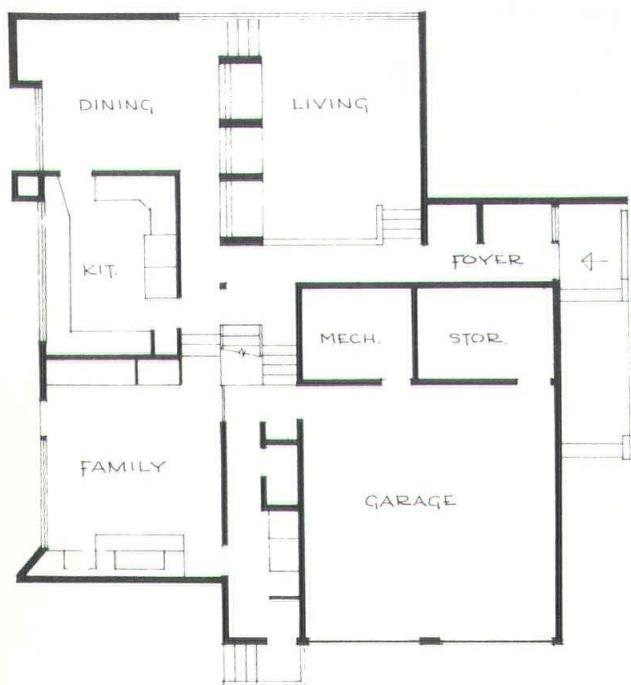
The house is a two-story structure built on ledge, with four levels on one floor and three on the other. Living



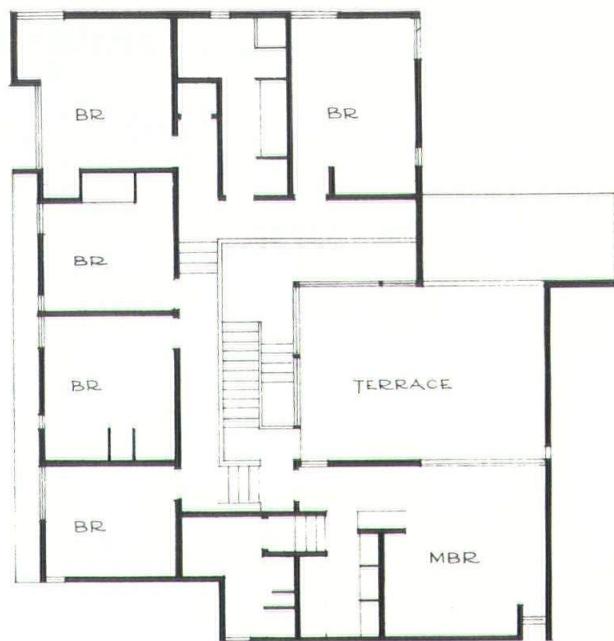
Light from second floor courtyard brightens interior light well, living room and corridor leading to bedrooms.



Windows are in master bedroom above garage. Steps lead to sheltered entrance.



Ground Floor



Second Floor

Horizontal windows downstairs are in family room and kitchen. Above are bedrooms, partially shaded by overhang. In narrow vertical area at left are windows of first floor dining room and second floor bedroom.



Master bedroom.



facilities on the first include family room, kitchen, dining room, living room, two-car garage, workshop and storage area. The courtyard and bedrooms are on the second.

Protruding high above one wall of the courtyard are two flues painted the same shade of yellow as the door leading from the sheltered entrance area into the downstairs foyer and light well. Color aside, the flues serve also as visual reference points, lending added interest to the angular shapes around it.

Variety in slope and pitch of roof segments and in the use of horizontal and vertical recessed windows gives much of the exterior a sculptured appearance. Inside, the angularity reflects both the need for stairs between the many levels and the preoccupation of the owners and architect with bringing the outdoors into the very center of the house.

Even more important, the overall concept is vaguely reminiscent of living patterns common to older cultures. Outwardly "modern" and "contemporary," the underlying architectural statement suggests that the Tuttle House was built with careful attention to the rights of the family and to the needs of its individual members.



Oakwood

Claremont, N. H.

Fleck and Lewis Architects

Hardy Bros. General Contractors



AMERICAN communities are dotted with testaments to poor city planning in isolated tracts known as "by-passed land." Claremont, N.H., is no exception but it has demonstrated that the problem is not insurmountable when a knowledgeable builder joins forces with an imaginative architect.

Claremont has long been aware of the part played by the Hardy brothers, George, 47, and Roger, 45, in providing new housing and creating subdivisions which met all city standards while answering the needs of the occupants.

However, behind the Hardy success story is a confidence in teamwork developed when George and Roger served with the Seabees in the Pacific during World War II. After they returned home from military service, they set up their own contracting firm but retained a healthy respect for professional architects and engineers.

When the brothers faced a problem involving "by-passed land" early in 1967 they had a rough idea how it might be developed, but they knew that sound solutions could only be achieved with the help of a skilled architect. They had come into possession of nearly two acres of heavily wooded land off Charlestown Road, just south of the compact area of Claremont.



Land in that section was highly desirable and virtually unavailable since the highway which merges with the city's principal shopping street is dominated, on the approach, by some of the most expensive housing in the city, much of it on lots of an acre or better.

While timber had taken over the land, previous owners had wrestled with the problem of making it economically useful, although its only outlet was a right-of-way approximately 50 feet wide leading to Charlestown Road.

If duty with the Seabees had taught the Hardys anything it was that most problems can be solved if you bring them to the right man. In this case, the right man proved to be Edward C. "Ted" Lewis, AIA, of the firm of Fleck and Lewis in Hanover. For a decade the firm had been the first port of call for the Hardys whenever they had a problem. Furthermore, Ted Lewis had a special interest in their activities because Claremont was his hometown, too.

"They didn't tell me what I had to do with their land," Lewis recalled. "They asked me what they should do with it. They knew it had real development possibilities but they wanted to be sure that the development reached the maximum potential of the land. They were concerned with preserving its aesthetic assets and were not just looking for a fast dollar."

George, himself, was a member of city council for a time and he has fully supported sound planning activity on the part of the municipality.

"The Hardys had a general idea that the parcel might be adapted for townhouse development," Lewis added, "but they made no effort to tell me how many townhouse units the parcel could support without destroying its basic charm. They left that decision to their architect."

The result was Oakwood, a tasteful development of 18 dwelling units in four clusters of buildings adapted to the natural grades and elevations of the land. Widely praised, Oakwood was fully rented one month before it was ready for occupancy, without the expenditure of one dollar for advertising. Rosaire

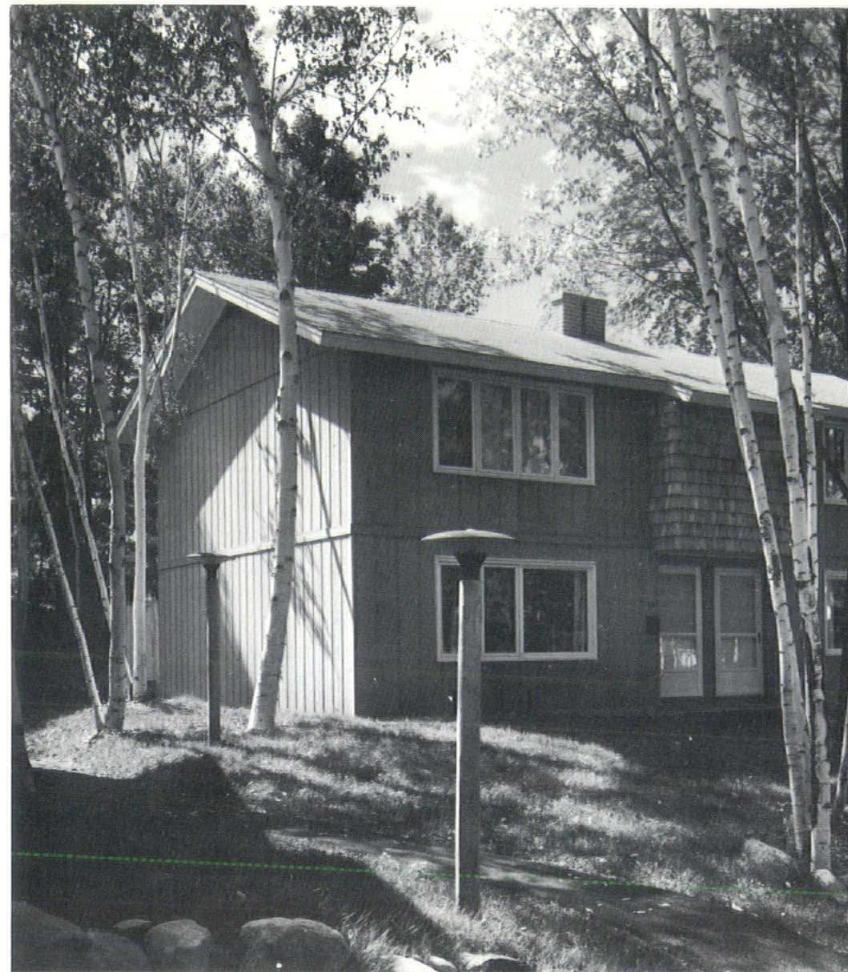
O. Hardy, a younger brother of the builders, was hastily summoned to act as rental agent. He recalls accepting down payments while standing in apartments so far from completion that the studding was still exposed. One tenant even paid rent for months on his unoccupied apartment because he was unable to change the date of his wedding and move in immediately with his bride.

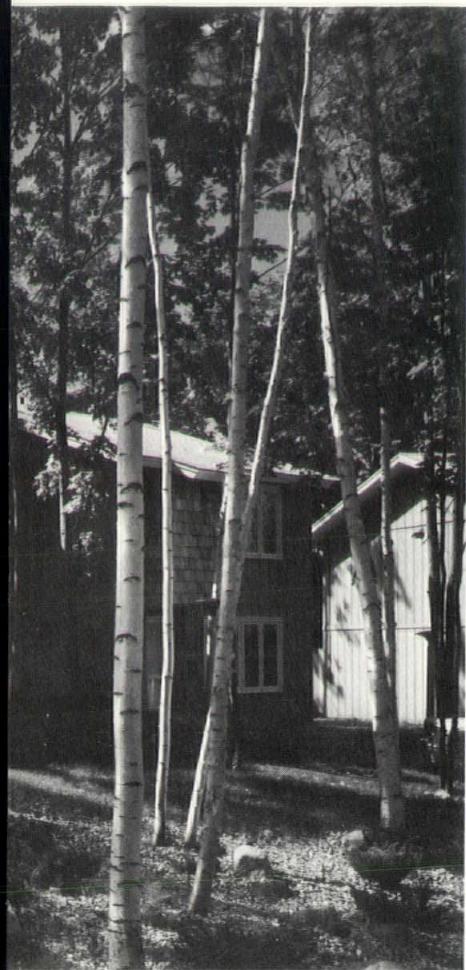
The attractiveness of the "cul-de-sac" development which sprang into being behind a 50-foot right-of-way has many facets, but few are more important than the preservation of great hardwood trees which came to maturity when the

by-passed land seemed to be without an economically feasible future.

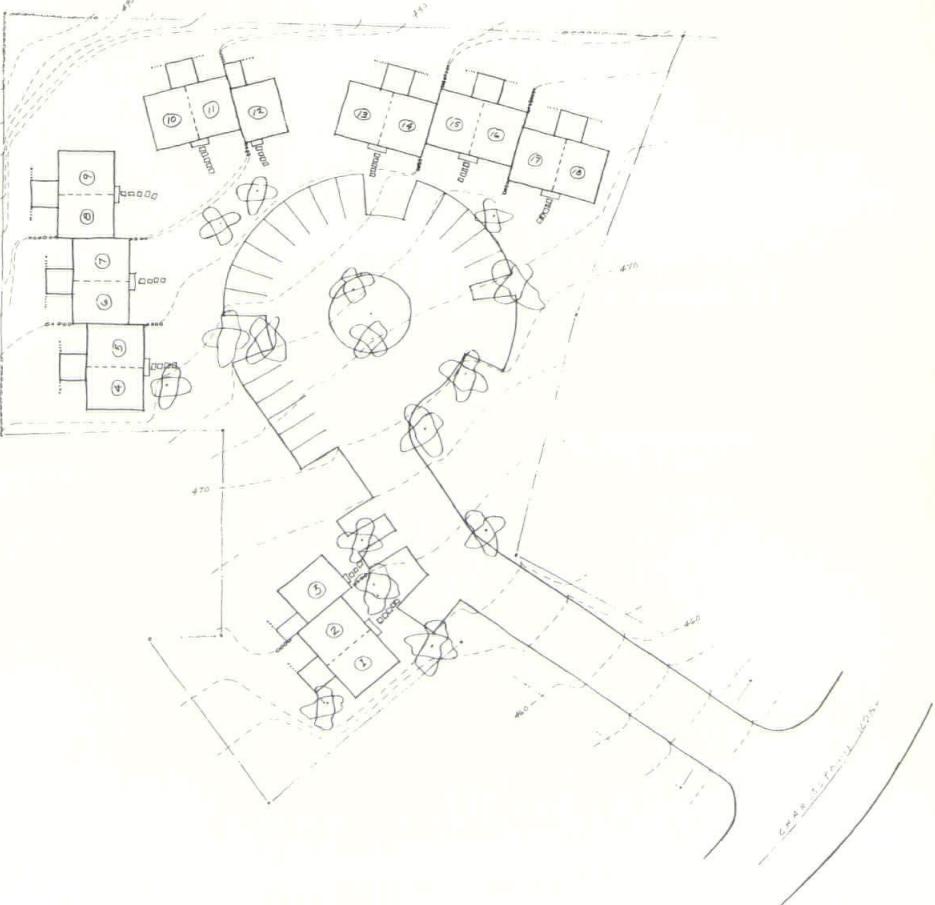
Kenneth A. LeClair Associates, Inc., of West Lebanon Road in Hanover, was called in for surveys to establish elevations before the architects took over the task of drawing final plans, and one of Ken LeClair's instructions was to give top priority to saving of the majestic trees.

Not only did LeClair produce elevations, but he carefully tagged each tree to be saved. The most impressive of the trees were preserved and used to dramatic advantage by the architects. Visible from second floor bedrooms are shining columns of white birches





Top priority was given to preservation of hardwood trees used to dramatic advantage throughout the development.



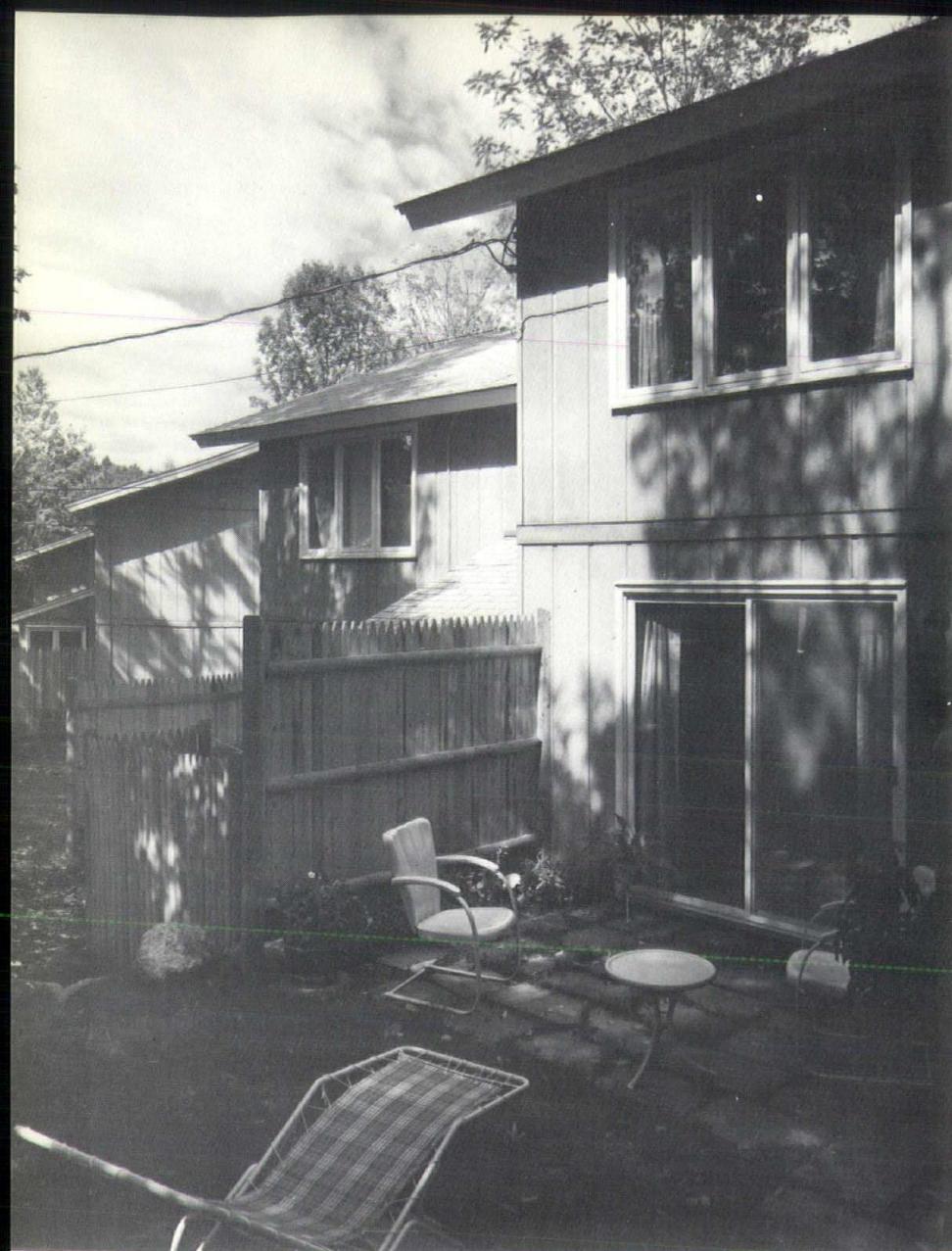
and bower of leafy branches.

Where road construction or essential grading seemed a threat to particular trees stone-lined wells were created around the trunks to protect the root systems and insure a sufficiency of water, sunshine and air. In addition to softening the traffic hum from nearby Charlestown Road, the trees created at the edge of a busy city an environmental island of peace and privacy

for the residents of the development.

Each kitchen-dinette area at the rear of the first floor of each apartment literally embraces lawns, trees and shrubs through the medium of floor-to-ceiling sliding glass doors. And so carefully planned are the rear elevations that no diner, or busy housewife in her morning negligee need worry about neighbors. Each apartment dweller has been assured total privacy.

(Continued on Next Page)



Each kitchen-dinette area at rear of first floor was assured privacy despite floor-to-ceiling glass doors.

Where natural timber growth failed to offer a protective screen, the Hardy brothers and the architect decided to supplement a bank of shrubs with an attractive white cedar stockade fence, six feet high, for a distance of 200 feet.

Two of the structures in the development house a total of six apartments each, while the other two buildings accommodate three dwelling units in each. Six of the apartments are two-bedroom units renting for \$120 per month, while a dozen three-bedroom units rent for \$130.

Special attention was given to the problem of sound conduction. Sound board was nailed to the studs between apartments, but the drywall exteriors were cemented in place rather than nailed. Experience had shown that even a nail can conduct sound unless the drywall is held in place by a barrier of cement.

To minimize the noise of garbage disposers, the contractors substituted a few inches of automobile radiator hose for pipe to break the sound conduction inherent in metal tubing. Each apartment has its own

heating system with forced hot air furnaces supplied by 300-gallon underground fuel tanks. Off the kitchen is the laundry which shares space with a half bath accommodation. The full bath is adjacent to the bedrooms above the stairs.

Exteriors of the frame buildings are of redwood siding treated with a weathered driftwood finish. Attractive breaks in the lines of the buildings are the result of intervening facings of handsplit Canadian red cedar shingles.

Each apartment has its own elevation, dictated by grade, even though it is part of a larger structure. All entrances are to living rooms with hardwood flooring of laminated spruce blocks set in mastic over a four-inch concrete slab foundation. The slabs are inset in protective perimeter frost walls.

Staggered postlights, each controlled by the opposite apartment, provide the necessary lighting at night with the rays deflected downward on lawns and parking areas so that no unwanted illumination invades bedrooms. While city ordinances required only 18 parking bays the Hardys provided 36. It's easy to see how they can take pride in their achievement and pleasure in giving full credit to their architect.

Text by Tom McCarthy
Executive Director,
Claremont Housing Authority



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GOING UP

A look at soaring construction costs

The following article is reprinted from Ohio Architect magazine. While the figures listed apply to that state and would differ somewhat for New Hampshire, they do serve to explain why it costs more to build today than it did yesterday and why it will also cost more tomorrow.

“Soon we'll be paying premium dollars for a bushelbasket of chewing gum.”

That's the way one Architect characterized spiraling construction costs that every year seem to give less building to the dollar. In 1963, educational and science buildings cost \$17.63 per square foot in the Ohio area. In 1967, they cost \$23.24 — a startling leap of 31.8 per cent in four years. Government buildings were among the least affected with a rise of “only” 16.8 per cent. Hospitals rose from \$25.65 to \$35.87 per square foot, an incredible 35.9 per cent in that four-year period. Commercial structures jumped 27.7 per cent.

The whys are as complex as an advanced technological society. This February, several contractors

and subcontractors joined in informal discussion with ASO publications committee chairman Fred E. Wright and your editor to draw up a list — albeit incomplete — of some factors, local and worldwide, which are pushing construction costs ever upward.

Easiest to pinpoint is rising labor costs. By May of 1969, bricklayers will earn 25 per cent more than they do today. Carpenters will make 19 per cent more, laborers 14 per cent more, operating engineers 19 per cent more, and plumbers, a whopping 33.3 per cent more. Between now and May, 1969, electricians, elevator constructors, iron workers and sheet metal workers will be negotiating new contracts.

But labor prices don't tell the whole story. Labor availability — or rather nonavailability — bears a critical relationship to what labor really costs in a given structure. Contractors in every specialty complained of the shortage of skilled labor. To fill in sometimes large gaps in construction crews, contractors hire men “off the street”

(Continued on page 24)

	Per Hour June 1962	Per Hour January 1966	Per Hour June 1967	Per Hour February 1968	Per Hour May-June 1968	Per Hour Oct.-Nov. 1968	Per Hour May 1969	Percentage Rise Feb. '68 to May '69
BRICKLAYERS	\$4.14	\$4.45	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$5.25	\$5.65	\$6.10	24.5%
CARPENTERS	3.91	4.14	4.61	4.81	5.11	5.41	5.71	18.7%
CEMENT MASONS.....	3.60	4.00	4.55	4.65	5.00	5.10	5.50	18.3%
ELECTRICIANS	4.02	4.70	5.03	5.03	5.37	contract expires		
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS			4.92	4.92	contract expires			
IRONWORKERS			5.05	5.25	contract expires			
LABORERS (building)	3.06	3.49	3.81	3.81	3.91	4.11	4.36	14.4%
PAINTERS	3.40	3.65	4.02½	4.07½	4.27½	4.42½	4.62½	
PLASTERERS	3.90	4.10	4.40	4.90	5.25	5.40	5.75	17.3%
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS ..	3.97½	4.49½	5.45½	5.45½	6.15½	6.15½	7.27½	33.4%
ROOFERS	3.85	4.20	4.64	4.79	5.04	5.19	5.24	9.4%
SHEET METAL WORKERS ..	3.87½	4.27	4.69	5.04	5.39	5.54	contract expires	
OPERATING ENGINEERS ..	3.80	4.09½		4.72	5.06	5.13	5.63	19.3%

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OHIO AREA	BUILDING COSTS PER SQUARE FOOT		
	1963	1967	% of Rise
Educational and Science Buildings	\$17.63	\$23.24	31.8%
Government Buildings	24.22	28.32	16.8%
Hospitals	25.65	34.87	35.9%
Commercial Buildings	12.62	16.12	27.7%
Religious Structures	16.39	20.81	26.9%
Social-Recreation Buildings	16.82	20.49	21.8%
Residential	12.14	13.22	8.9%

(Continued from page 22)

who are trained in auxiliary trades but unacquainted with construction. A prime example is a house plumber recruited for a construction gang. He may eventually be a productive employee. Until then, however, a journeyman construction plumber must take time out from his own work to give on-the-job training to the "house" man. Thus, the house plumber underproduces until he learns the job and the journeyman

underproduces during the time he is teaching. Moreover, the scarcity of skilled labor requires contractors to pay premium wages for what skilled labor he can find. Lastly, the scarcity of skilled labor means that tradesmen frequently work overtime. Mathematics would say that if a man works 12 hours a day instead of eight, he should produce one and one half times the amount of work. Studies show, however, that tired men don't make good

workers. Production slides when overtime is necessary. This may mean that in order to get 10 hours of productive work from a man each day, the contractor must work him and pay him for 12 hours a day, with four of these hours at time-and-a-half for overtime.

Automation is no less a problem to unions and the construction industry than it is to other sectors of American society. Strikes, product boycotts and complicated jurisdic-

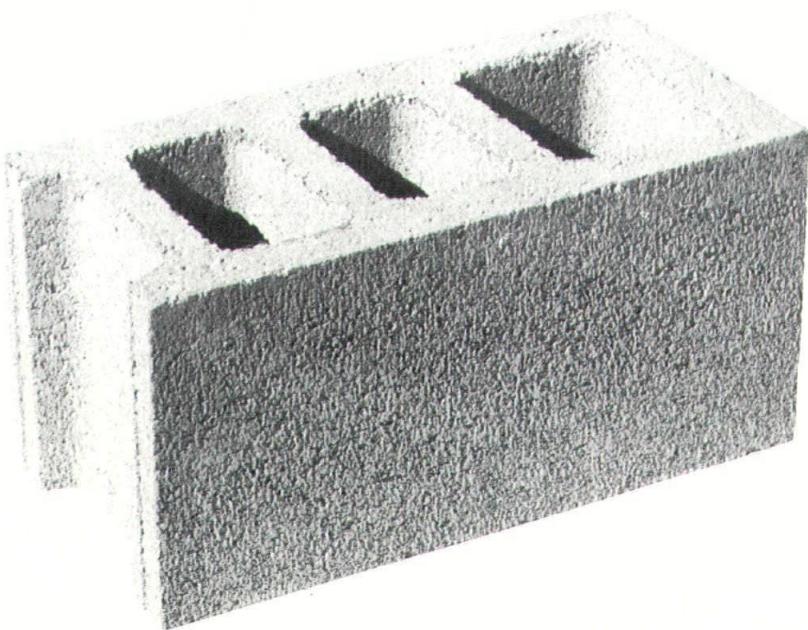
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tional disputes cause costly delays while unions and management try to find some way of adjusting to rapid change.

Almost as big a problem as scarce labor is hard-to-get-delivered building materials. Population pressures demand more and more housing units, schools, hospitals and business structures at a faster and faster rate. Contractors say that industry today is not tooled to produce the quantity of building materials necessary to meet the need. And by the trusty law of supply and demand, that which is wanted and is at the same time in short supply, costs. Copper is a prime example. Copper is a major component of plumbing systems, electrical wiring, motors, etc. Because of recent strikes and the processors' new-found desire to make money (they lost money for quite a while), copper prices have at least tripled in recent years, and are still going up. Wiring that cost \$9.80 per thousand feet four years ago costs \$24.80 per thousand feet now. Within the near future it will cost \$30 per thousand. Wood is expected to be 15 per cent higher this spring than last. Cement is already seven per cent higher. Concrete is up \$1 a yard. Even light bulbs are 10 per cent higher. Unfortunately, products don't sign three-year contracts with carefully stipulated price rises. As a subcontractor put it, when labor prices go up, everybody knows. When products increase in price, no one outside the industry knows.

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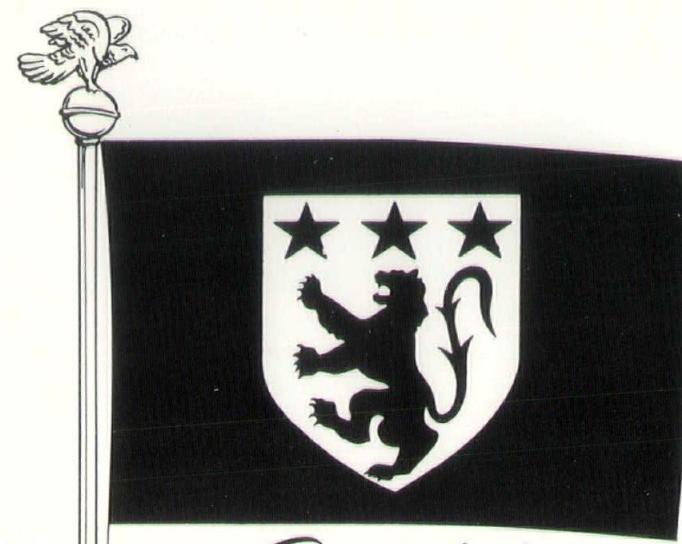
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(Continued from page 25)

obvious items that increase the price tag for new construction. But they mean not only bolts and ducts and costly motors; they mean workmen intelligent enough and skilled enough to read plans so complex they wouldn't shame an Agena rocket. They mean extra draftsmen to make absolutely sure the heat pipes and the computer cables aren't assigned to the same square inch. They mean more on-the-job training for Architects and engineers just out of college who work with these drawings (and who, incidentally, earn more money than they ever have before.)

When Architects talk about high material and labor costs and delays enough to cause ulcers in both Architect and client, they are talking to a great extent about the entire American economy. But Architects are unwilling to attribute the present and future construction squeeze to outside factors only. They wonder if part of the blame may belong in their own industry, "an industry which may not have caught up with the mass production age." Population pressures both here and abroad demand double and triple the number of housing units, schools, hospitals, business establishments now being built. Architects, along with engineers and contractors, are actively searching for better ways to fill society's need.

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Notes and Comment

Continued From Page 6

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Industrialization Of Building Predicted

Construction, which has been called the one industry the industrial revolution overlooked, will inevitably move into highgear production, according to an article by C. Theodore Larson, FAIA, in the August AIA JOURNAL.

This forecast by an University of Michigan professor and architectural research coordinator, says that the building industry today can hardly be called modern, "so long as it remains a conglomeration of local entrepreneurs operating in a feudalistic and restricted fashion."

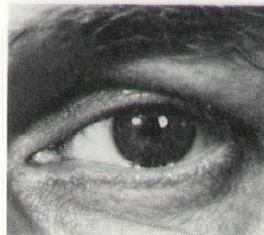
But, a shift will come, Larson writes, and when it does, it "will be marked by an emphasis on high volume production and diminishing unit costs." What will happen is what happened to other American industries — there will be an expansion in the number and scope of individual enterprises, culminating in mergers and the emergence of a few giant organizations that dominate the field, Larson predicts.

With this organizational growth will come, he says, an increasing emphasis on the introduction of new techniques and a higher level of performance capability in the end product. Gradually, there will arise "the concept of service for the public good as the ultimate goal in industrialization," writes Larson, in the official magazine of The American Institute of Architects.

He likens "the concept of service for the public good" to the position of American Telephone & Telegraph today: "Although it no longer has a competitor, as does Hertz, to urge it to try harder, AT&T is nonetheless under compulsion to

(Continued on Next Page)

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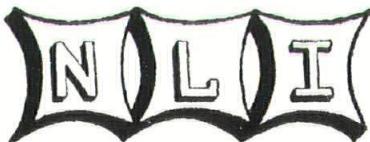
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(Continued from Page 27)

excel itself continually — the public can always be expected to make new demands."

According to Larson, straws of change already can be found in the winds sweeping the construction field. And, what does it all mean for architects? He sees an "exciting and challenging vista opening up to the profession."

More importantly, however, Larson sees an inevitable industrialization of building promising "immeasurable gains for man and his society."

Editorial (Continued from Page 4)
purpose, its environment and its time. The bids, however, have been received and by the time this is published construction will have started.

We therefore urge that mistakes of this nature be avoided in the future. We do not believe that the Governor or the Legislature or even the Public Works Department, when commissioning a new structure, should be given the power to direct its design. This should rest with the architect. When recommendations are made regarding design, perhaps the newly formed N.H. Commission on the Arts should be consulted. Surely there are in this state enough people of taste, perception and design competency to

(Continued on Next Page)

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(Continued from Page 28)

prevent a recurrence of this tragedy. It should be noted, however, that responsible criticism has not been limited to New Hampshire architects. Eminent critic Albert Bush-Brown, former president of the Rhode Island School of Design and former architectural historian at M.I.T., has expressed "surprise" that the firm of Royal Barry Wills was selected, and Donlyn Lyndon, Head of the Department of Architecture at M.I.T., described the proposal as "ludicrous." Charles H. Brewer, Jr., of the Department of Architecture, Yale University, said, "It seems more than tragic that a court, which at all levels of involvement has distinguished itself by its interpretation of law more representative of modern society, should choose to physically house itself in the facsimile of a past architectural style."

N. H. AIA Meeting Nov. 22

The annual meeting of the N.H. Chapter, AIA will be held at the N.H. Historical Society Building, Concord on November 22. Chapter President Guy K. C. Wilson said the banquet will include an architectural exhibit and jury awards. The featured speaker for the evening will be announced at a later date.

Dodge Report

August contracts for future construction reached a new high for the second consecutive month, it was announced by the F. W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The month's record construction contract total rose 20 per cent above the year-ago amount to \$6,318,161,000. This put the seasonally adjusted Dodge Index at 192 (1957-1959 equals 100), a gain of three per cent from July's previous peak of 187.

"Since mid-year, the flow of new construction work has picked up sharply," noted George A. Christie, chief economist for F. W. Dodge.

"After a fairly steady first half, July brought a surge in both hous-

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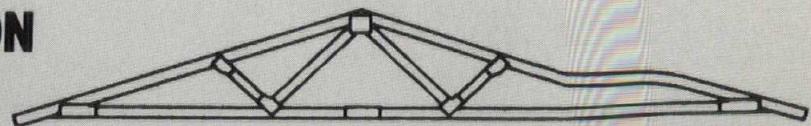
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Participating in ground-breaking ceremonies for Public Service Company of New Hampshire's new Electric-System Control Center were (L-R) Robert C. Davis, President and Treasurer of Davison Construction Company; David N. Merrill and Walter S. Little, Public Service Vice Presidents; John V. Salo, Power Supply Engineer for the Utility; and Richard Koehler, a Partner in the firm of Koehler and Isaak. The new, computerized power dispatching center is located on West Pennacook Street in Manchester and will be in operation in the early spring of next year. The single level structure will contain 10,000 square feet of space and will be underground with a parking area over it. Within the structure will be computer equipment, microwave communication facilities and other equipment and instruments for the control of the electric system of New Hampshire.

(Continued from page 29)
ing and nonresidential building. Although these categories eased back a bit in August, the gap they left was more than filled by nearly a billion dollars of contracts for utilities construction," he explained.

41% Gain in Nonbuilding Contracts

August contracts for nonbuilding construction soared 41 per cent above the year-ago total reaching \$1,894,863,000. Four big electric generating facilities with a combined contract value of more than \$750,000 provided most of the month's gain.

Street and highway projects, the other major nonbuilding construction category, declined in August. Stores and Offices Pace Nonresidential Building

The August contract value for nonresidential buildings totaled \$2,128,360,000 for a 15 per cent gain from the same 1967 month. After seasonal adjustment, however, August nonresidential building contracts were down quite sharply from July's exceptionally high rate.

"In recent months," Christie noted, "commercial building has been supplying most of the nonresidential gain, while contracts for manufacturing plants are showing little change."

At the end of eight months, commercial building was ahead of last year by 21 per cent. Industrial projects were one per cent behind 1967's total at that point.

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Granite State Architect

(Continued from page 30)

Apartments Ahead in August

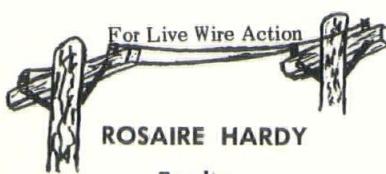
Another strong gain in apartment building contracts brought the August residential building total to \$2,294,938,000 for an 11 per cent increase over the year-ago value. As in the case of nonresidential building, though, seasonal adjustment of the data revealed that housing eased back in the latest month from its strong July rate.

"August contracts for one-family building showed no improvement over the level reached several months ago," the Dodge economist said, adding that, "virtually all of the recent strength in residential building has been confined to apartments."

Mitchell / Giurgola Resigns

The National Board of Directors of the AIA has "regretfully" accepted the resignation of Mitchell/Giurgola Associates, architects for The Institute's projected new Headquarters building in Washington, D.C. The action was taken after several informal meetings between the architects, the AIA, and the Fine Arts Commission failed to resolve basic differences that became most important in solving this difficult architectural program.

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Index

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Chagnon Lumber Co.	29
Frank T. Cody Co.	32
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Corriveau - Routhier	2-3
Densmore Brick Co., Inc.	Cover 4
Duracrete Block Co., Inc.	6
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W. S. Goodrich, Inc.	31
Hardy Brothers	28
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The MacMillin Co., Inc.	25
B. L. Makepeace Inc.	Cover 4
Al Melanson	26
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Northern Landscape Inc.	28
A. J. Paquette, Inc.	31
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Riverside Millwork Co., Inc.	28
Rowley Agency	23
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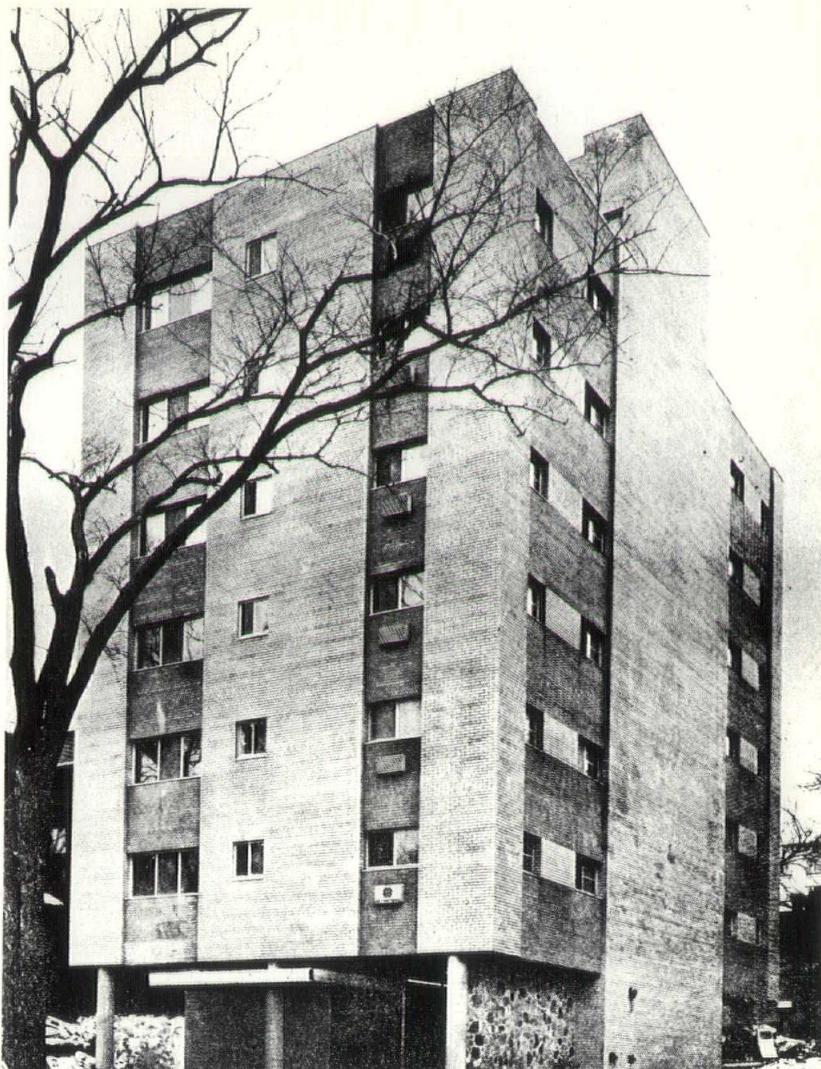
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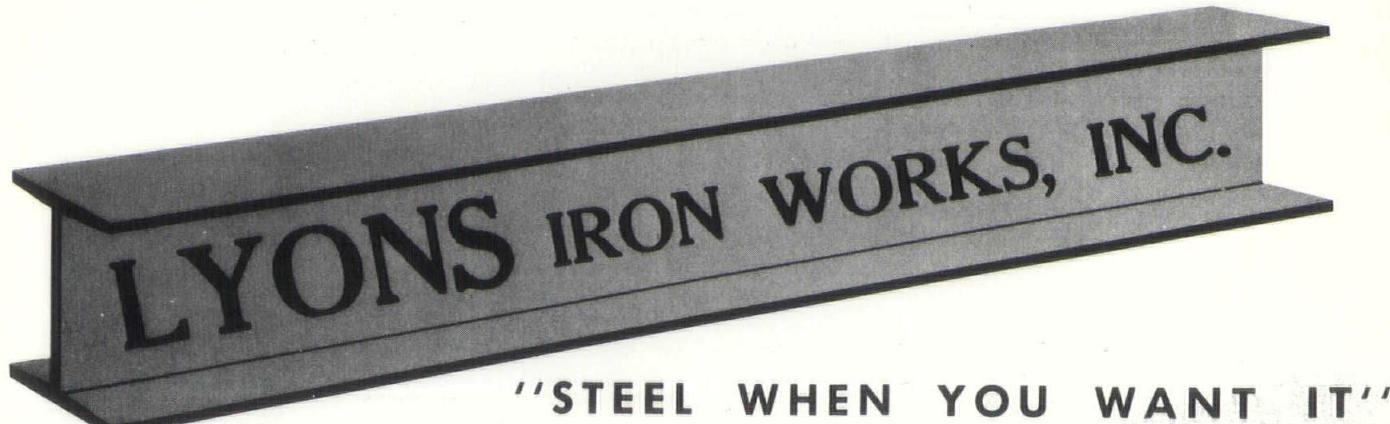
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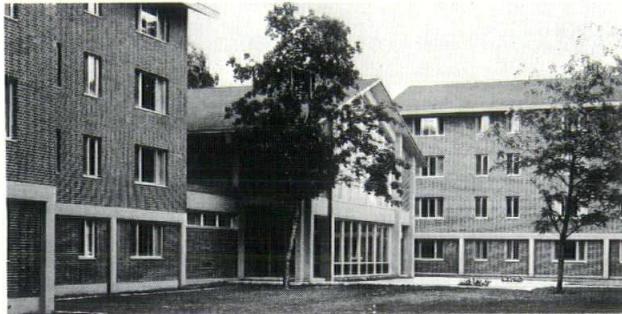
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